

is expressed by Government leaders here. They take this view because of the Easter holidays, which have come at the critical period in the Government's view. The 5,000 Prussian security police are dependent on to stamp out the lawless mob still rampant in open stretches of country between towns.

The situation at Leuna has not as yet been cleared up. The big nitro plant there has been made the headquarters of the Communists, and leaders are said to be directing operations from factory buildings.

Government officials appear confident that workingmen will reject the idea of a general strike, into which they say, the Communists are now attempting to bludgeon them through terrorism. The identity of the men directing the peasant movement has not as yet been established, but up to the present none of the Communist leaders in the Reichstag appears publicly in connection with the disorders. The radical publication, the *Red Flag* printed last night a manifesto demanding that workers everywhere strike in support of the revolt in central Germany.

Both the Prussian and National Cabinets are coming in for sharp criticism because of their apparent failure to correct and promptly gauge the scope and character of the present outbreak. There also is some criticism of the fact that the suppression of disorders has been left to the Prussian "green police," who, it is claimed, have been chiefly trained and equipped to cope with metropolitan disturbances. The Government, however, draws a measure of comfort from the fact that industrial centers in Saxony, such as Leipzig, Chemnitz and Dresden, have not as yet identified themselves with the revolt.

Special detachments from Munich and other Bavarian points to Berlin, newspapers veil but faintly the satisfaction felt in Bavaria over the lesson being given the national Government by the present revolt, and they incidentally permit the obvious inference that the thing is serene there, where the Kinnwerner is still on guard.

Herr Severing, who is the Majority Socialist member of the Reichstag, has been and came into prominence when he was suppressing the Ruhr region revolt which followed the Kapp rebellion, expressed confidence now in having the central German situation in hand by Wednesday, purposing to restore order without requisitioning troops from the central Government. At the same time he conceded that the Prussian security police, which have been dealing with the revolt, were insufficiently armed and organized for smothering an armed rebellion like that now in progress in the Mansfeld districts, as the police are limited to light armament and permitted only one small caliber machine gun to every 500 men, and also are not supplied with field artillery, which is especially needed in the present action.

"In Eisenach," said the Minister, "our forces captured three heavy machine guns from the Communists, whose equipment not only is equal but often superior to ours."

Herr Severing is supposed to be chiefly responsible for the Prussian Government's determination to disperse with Reichswehr troops in the present situation, as their use was considered likely to prove provocative to the labor elements. He asserted that the present outbreak once more demonstrated the inadequacy of Germany's internal defensive forces in critical situations, because of the limitations prescribed by the peace treaty.

Although the present rioting is confined to a relatively small area, said the Minister, it nevertheless calls for strong forces. Similar outbreaks at this time in the Ruhr region, the Saxony and industrial regions, he added, would place the Government and the populace in the gravest jeopardy, because of the small widely scattered defensive forces at its disposal.

#### COMMUNISTS SLAIN BY POLICE IN BERLIN

#### Attempt Is Made to Blow Up Charlottenburg Bridge.

LONDON, March 27.—German Communists and the police came into conflict today in the Petersburger Platz in Berlin, the police firing on the Communist mob, killing two of its number and wounding several others, says a Berlin dispatch to the Central News to-day.

During Saturday night, adds the message, Communists made an effort to blow up the railroad bridge near the Charlottenburg station. They only succeeded, however, in destroying a few of the pillars.

#### SOVIETS BACKED IN SPAIN.

One Group of Socialists Favors Bolshevik Programme.

MADRID, March 27.—The National Congress of Spanish Socialists will have before it the task of reaching a decision as to what definite policy the party shall pursue on international relations. Many of the groups have prepared resolutions for voting for admission to the Third International, with acceptance of all points of the Soviet programme.

Another faction resulted in Barcelona from a street fight between United Syndicalists and Free Syndicalists when Emilio Beltran of the United faction was killed.

#### FRENCH NEWSPAPERS APPROVE HUGHES NOTE

#### Lloyd George Is Advised to Follow Suit.

PARIS, March 27.—Satisfaction in official circles over the attitude adopted by Secretary of State Hughes in his note on the Russian-Soviet trade proposals, indicated in informal expressions yesterday, was followed today by favorable comment in virtually all the newspapers, which voiced gratification that America had declined to enter into commercial relations with Soviet Russia.

The exceptions were the Socialist newspaper *Humanite*, which was non-committal, and the *Temps*, the semi-official organ which prints the note without comment, and Jean Longuet's *Socialist Populaire*, which does not refer to the note.

"President Harding's warning is worth meditating over," said the *Republique Francaise*. "Mr. George's note, in particular, might do well to find its way from it to correct the mistakes made by his Government. Perhaps it is not too late."

The *Echo de Paris* says: "The note dispels any possibility of the Soviet Government being recognized by the United States."

The *Gaulois* says: "The United States Government was not misled by Lenin's clever maneuvering and his alleged movement toward conservatism."

The *Paris Midi* says: "Russian gold is not wanted by the United States."

The comment of *Humanite* was that the note lacked clearness and precision and might be interpreted in various ways.

The *Transatlantic* expresses satisfaction with Secretary Hughes's communication. It points out that although the note constitutes a refusal to open trade relations, it also comprises an invitation to the Soviet Government to modify its present methods. "Lenine and Trotsky," it adds, "must still reckon with the results of their doctrines."

#### QUEEN TO SPONSOR INFANT.

ATHENS, March 27.—It was announced to-day that Queen Sophie would be godmother to the infant daughter of Mrs. Manos, morgant wife of the late King Alexander. The child will be christened Alexandra Sophie.

## COMMUNIST SCORES FOLLOWERS WHO AID SOVIET CAUSE

Denounces as Unpatriotic Those Who Urge Recognition of Bolsheviks.

### PERIL TO UNION LABOR Flatly Refuses to Retract Views in Sharp Letter to Local Bodies.

### VICTIMS OF PROPAGANDA Federation Chief Says Protests Are Based on Misinformation and Lack of Facts.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day denounced as "unpatriotic Americans" those labor leaders who have severely criticized his refusal to endorse the Russian Soviet Government or to urge its recognition by the United States.

His refusal to retract in the slightest from his position was expressed by Mr. Gompers in a 2,500 word letter to the Central Trades Unions of Kansas, Michigan, Phoenix, Arizona, Laramie, Wyo., and other similar labor organizations, which had adopted resolutions condemning the present administration of the federation for its Russian stand as subservient to capital and against the best interests of the workers. The action of these bodies, the letter said, apparently was based on conclusions drawn from "utter misinformation" of the true situation in Russia.

"In the many years I have been an official of the American Federation of Labor," the letter said, "no document has been received by me containing more misinformation or conclusions based upon such a lack of knowledge. It is true that I have read much of the propaganda that is being circulated through the United States in favor of the Bolshevik Government of Russia, and it is true that the letter adopted by the Kansas Trades and Labor Council gives voice to that propaganda."

"In these days it is past understanding how American citizens can bring themselves to aid and comfort a propaganda that has for its purpose the destruction of the union labor movement in America and the overthrow of our republic."

The letter quoted from numerous official announcements of the Russian government, as to the necessity for "militarization of labor" in order that "masses of labor should be moved about, ordered and sent from place to place in the same manner as soldiers," and commented on measures which Trotsky had taken to force the return to work of railroad and bank employees who had "voluntarily" quit their positions.

"Does the Kalamazoo Trades and Labor Council support this programme for the United States?" Mr. Gompers inquired.

The Federation president declared that "the Communist party in Russia—the real rulers of that country—numbered less than ten thousand members. That was shown, he said, by the fact that while each member of the party was entitled to an allowance of two pounds of bread a day, less than ten thousand applications for that allowance were made to the food commissaire."

Assertions of the Kalamazoo central body that unemployment in America would be relieved by lifting the embargo on Russia, Mr. Gompers denied on the ground that there is no such embargo, and if there were, lifting it would have no material effect on trade relations.

"It may be news to you that the greatest amount of American manufactured articles sent to Russia, outside of munitions, was in 1915," he wrote, "and they amounted to only \$40,000,000."

No Obstacle to Trade.

"Trade relations with Russia were formally resumed in July, 1920, the letter continued, with the removal of the embargo, and to-day there is no obstacle in the way of the Russian people dealing with the United States as far as the latter is concerned."

"Millions of dollars are known to have been sent from Russia to the United States to pay those who circulate Bolshevik propaganda," Mr. Gompers said. "If those who have conscientiously or unconsciously aided the circulation have failed to be rewarded they have missed a great opportunity for gain, for their services have been well worth financial recognition by Lenin and Trotsky."

"When the people of Russia elect a representative Government the American Federation of Labor will be the first to demand its recognition."

It is understood that about sixty central labor organizations and individual locals have gone on record in more or less heated terms as opposing Mr. Gompers' anti-Russian policy. At Federation headquarters small importance was attached to this opposition, which was declared to represent only a small percentage of the entire membership of the Federation.

### TIES WITH U. S. SOUGHT BY SIBERIAN REPUBLIC

### Chita Regime Would Interest American Capital.

PEKING, March 27.—M. Youin, head of the Russian Far Eastern Republic mission, has petitioned the Washington Government on behalf of the Chita administration through Charles R. Crane, the American Minister to China, to receive a mission for the purpose of effecting a rapprochement for the promotion of commercial relations and influencing American capital to develop Siberian resources.

The petition gives assurance for the security of investments on the basis of inviolability of private property. It lays stress on the independent and representative character of the Government of the Far Eastern Republic, which, it says, will be controlled by an assembly which will be elected by unrestricted balloting. It also invites a similar invitation from the United States to visit Chita.

"COUNTRY BOARDS WANTED" is one of the most popular classifications in the Herald's Want Ad Section. They are the best sort of places—ads.

## CONSCRIPT LABOR TO PAY INDEMNITY, ERZBERGER

Continued from First Page.

In office I kept mulling over plans by which we could perform extra work that could be made available to pay the Allies and came to the conclusion there is one solution only for the reparations problem: namely, labor conscription of the German youth. If it had been introduced a year ago, as I proposed, there would have been no conscription crisis, because the world would acknowledge that we were doing our utmost.

"I do not even shun the word slavery in this instance. Call such conscription what you will, Germany, driven into the world war through conscription for a wasteful end, can now redeem her share of destruction by conscription for a constructive end. We would take for about eighteen months every youth and man, rich and poor, and devote them to the social good. The young men could be utilized for farming State domains, cutting our forests, reclaiming our swamp lands and mining our coal. They could complete the great construction work by which all Bavaria is to be electrified. "All the wood they cut, the farm products they raise, the coal they mine; all these would have a high value. And the francs in the Reichsbank to-day with which we now are buying foreign supplies which could go into the reparations fund instead.

### Would Foster Democracy.

"The life of a conscript in the labor army could be made more attractive than was the life of a conscript in the military barracks. There would be sports and amusements. There would be a continuation of the education by the State. What else is communism?"

If Herr Erzberger had his way the reimbursement for German properties seized abroad would not cost his country any large indemnifications. He suggests that inflation would do the nation at least one service and would tax the difference between the value of gold and paper marks as war profits.

### Slitting Sailed Property.

If a German had property in London in peace times worth one hundred thousand pounds the Government would indemnify him with twenty-four million marks and then take 60 per cent, the difference between the value of the gold mark and the present quotation of the mark in this specific case the man would receive less than ten million marks, and by the use of taxation the owner would realize only 48 per cent of the property's original value.

Herr Erzberger would do this with all of the ninety billions owed abroad and the sum to be paid Germans for properties taken by the Allies. He says that the present state of the nation justifies the adoption of such a policy.

The ninety billions is only tentative, and fluctuates with the exchange. He estimates that America owes Germans eight hundred million dollars, and that the German debt to America is about four hundred million. Should America pay the difference, the ninety billion marks could be reduced by twenty-four billions.

If the balance of the ninety billions could be brought down by taxation 50 per cent, Germany would have an outstanding debt of only forty-five billion marks, and her own citizens of only approximately \$530,000,000.

## BOLSHEVISTS RAID RABBI SILVERMAN IN LANSING'S BOOK

Continued from First Page.

toward England with a facility that produced more boos and hisses and caused ex-Judge Parker and Rabbi Silverman to frown in disapproval. Former President Wilson's name was loudly hissed when Senator King referred to his attitude toward Russia and in the war, and former Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby got a similar dose when his name was mentioned. Senator King got some mild applause, principally from the front seats, when he ended his argument, but the bulk of the applause went for Lenin and Trotsky—and Senator France.

Former Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels sat with a hundred other persons on the platform and applauded every reference by Senator King to the Wilson Administration's attitude toward Russian affairs.

Senator France's argument for the immediate resumption of trade relations was based on the theory that Russia wanted to buy and could pay for the things she needed. He compared the present Russia to a great ship at sea with some slight defect in her machinery that left her at the mercy of the winds and tides. Russia, he said, could pay either in gold, raw products or concessions. He maintained it was not incumbent upon the United States to insist on a government satisfactory to her before she should open trade relations or recognize the existing Government.

Senator King attacked Senator France's statement of facts. He denied the existence of a blockade and maintained that the American people were free enough to trade with Russia if they wanted to take the chance. "But trade means credit," he said, "and who wants to extend credit to Russia? Do you men and women here want to lend your money to Russia in the present circumstances?"

"Yes," the audience shouted.

Senator King declared he had the utmost faith in Russia's future and endeavored to impress the audience that he yielded nothing to Senator France in a hope for Russia's speedy rehabilitation. "When Russia emancipates herself from her present nightmare and comes again into the sunlight she will take her place among the forward nations of the world," he said.

Senator King attempted to prove his case by documentary evidence. He read the United States Government's instructions to its Ambassador at Peking seven days after the abdication of Czar Nicholas, in which recognition of the provisional government was given because it believed that government had the confidence of a majority of the Russian people.

"But the United States Government," Senator King continued, "at the same time stipulated that it would not recognize any government that imposed itself upon a free people by the despotic usurpation of power."

The speaker contrasted the United States Government's attitude toward Mexico and declared that that course had the support of the best thought among the American people. He cited the more recent incident of Costa Rica and then reminded his audience that following the Russian revolution America had floated a loan of \$400,000,000 for the Russian people and that there was a balance of \$187,000,000 on hand when the Bolsheviks took control of the situation.

### 52 HOUR WEEK FOR SWISS.

BERN, Switzerland, March 27.—The Swiss Government has authorized the extension of the working hours in certain trades from forty-eight to fifty-two, regardless of the Socialist protest. The action has been taken on account of the economic crisis. Wood working and brick making plants are included in the new order.

### Reputation Plan Discarded.

On this point Herr Erzberger denied any great difference would be made in favor of the Allies by the cancellation of the bonded debt.

Most of the fifteen billions we pay out in interest come back to the treasury through direct and indirect taxation," said Herr Erzberger. "Of all that which falls to return there is not an atom large enough to reduce our reparations account to any great extent. As Finance Minister I studied the question of repudiation and decided that communism lay at the end of the road which began with that step."

"If the war loans were more fairly and evenly distributed it might be done, but war profiteers and large industrialists do not own war bonds. They are in the hands of small householders, merchants and skilled workers. The big concerns unloaded their quotas long ago. The bonds are now owned by municipal savings banks, State insurance companies and charitable educational foundations."

"If these bonds were annulled, such a stroke would close banks and hit all those with small savings. Old age pensions and health insurance could not be paid, hospitals would close, research work would be interrupted and philanthropies would have to be abandoned. "The man who lost his bond would ask why he should have to go without a dividend, while the man who bought industrial shares instead would have his investment protected by the Government. He would rightfully insist on all paper being cancelled, all bonds, mortgages, stocks, and if that is done all property owned by the citizenry would be confiscated by the State. What else is communism?"

If Herr Erzberger had his way the reimbursement for German properties seized abroad would not cost his country any large indemnifications. He suggests that inflation would do the nation at least one service and would tax the difference between the value of gold and paper marks as war profits.

### Finns Demand Return of Ex-patriates Before Trade Relations Resume.

By the Associated Press. HELSINKI, March 27.—The Moscow and Petrograd Bolshevik newspapers of March 22 and 24, which were received here to-day, paint in official announcements a vivid picture of what appears to be a sweeping attempt to conciliate the opponents of the Soviets without the latter surrendering political control. A part of the apparent effort comprises an appeal by the Soviet Government to Russian refugees abroad, in the course of which this passage occurs:

"Russia in her reconstruction work must rely not only upon her workingmen but also upon her peasants and her intellectuals. Therefore her new international relations obligate Russia to alter her former stand regarding emigrants. The question of the moment is to utilize the forces of these Russian refugees abroad, as their aid is most important in the work of reconstruction."

An editorial in the *Pravda* of Moscow denounces the failure of the Government to care properly for the intellectuals at home, and it promises that they will have better treatment and that governmentations have been taken as to their future.

It is, however, officially denied that Premier Lenine had conferred with the leaders of the Bolsheviks and Social Democrats with a view to the formation of a coalition government, as had been reported.

Revolution Is Glimpsed Over.

The Bolshevik newspapers differ as to the reports of a counter revolutionary movement in Petrograd, while no word has been published by the Soviet press up to March 24 regarding the offer to trade with the United States. The trade agreement with Great Britain was not overenthusiastically commented upon. The *Krasnaya Gazeta*, for instance, quotes Leonid Krasine as saying the British agreement was unsatisfactory, although it was a gain for Bolshevism.

The Bolshevik Minister to Finland has announced here the ratification of the Soviet treaties with Turkey and Persia and the Bosphorus Government, these completing the peace making process and making Soviet Russia officially at peace with every border state.

It is announced that a Turkish delegation, including Yusuf Kemal, has arrived in Petrograd.

The Finnish Government, says the *Helsingin Sanomat* of Helsinki has informed the Soviet Ministry that trade relations between Finland and Russia can begin only when the first railroad of repaired Finnish passes across the frontier from Russia.

Revolution Salts Executed.

Twenty sailors from the battleship *Sevastopol*, including sub-Capt. Denierin, were executed immediately after they had been sentenced by a revolutionary tribunal in Petrograd on March 20, according to the *Krasnaya Gazeta*. They were tried on the charge of having been ringleaders of the battleship revolt during the Kronstadt episode and because their bombardment from the warship had caused thousands of casualties it was declared.

No mention is made by the newspaper of the fate of the 1,400 other prisoners in Petrograd.

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"Mr. Lansing," the *Asahi* quotes Baron Makino as saying, "took no part in these meetings. His statements are merely his own ideas of what occurred."

Baron Makino in the article denied that he or Viscount Chinda interviewed Mr. Lansing or that they hinted at a possible rupture in relations between Japan and the United States in the event the Japanese demands were rejected. Many heated discussions occurred during the conference, he said, with each delegation trying to carry points, but no delegation ever descended to the level of threats.

"Anyway," Baron Makino is reported by the *Asahi* as saying, "Lloyd George and Clemenceau are not the kind of men to be influenced by threats."

According to the *Asahi*, Mr. Lansing was not present at the meeting at which the final decision was reached on the Shantung question. The Japanese delegates twice interviewed President Wilson on Shantung between April 21 and April 30, and after the matter was submitted to the four Power conference.

The speaker contrasted the United States Government's attitude toward Mexico and declared that that course had the support of the best thought among the American people. He cited the more recent incident of Costa Rica and then reminded his audience that following the Russian revolution America had floated a loan of \$400,000,000 for the Russian people and that there was a balance of \$187,000,000 on hand when the Bolsheviks took control of the situation.

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## BOLSHEVIST PLEAD WITH HOME FOES AND ALL REFUGEES

Conciliation Sought Without an Offer to Share Political Control.

### ALTER FORMER STAND

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## VESSELS AT PETROGRAD LOADED FOR EXPORT

### Four Cargoes Contain Flax and Raw Materials.

By the Associated Press.

HELVETIA, Petrograd, March 27.—Maxim Litvinoff, chief of Soviet delegations abroad, gave to the Associated Press to-day a statement he had prepared on trade possibilities, in which he said four steamships already were loaded at Petrograd with flax and other raw materials for exportation.

"The foreign trade commissariat," the statement continues, "has \$500,000,000 worth of materials for exportation, including metals, minerals, fuel, lubricants, hides, furs, flax, timber, tobacco, bristles, manganese and caviar," and adds:

"Fifty sawmills are working in north Russia exclusively for exports. The flax and hemp are partly at Revel and partly en route."

Replying to a question as to exactly what goods Russia needed, M. Litvinoff said: "Russia would import railroad materials, agricultural implements, electrical machinery of all kinds, tools and chemicals. Large quantities of boots and leather already have been imported, and much is still due from America. Speedy importation would quicken progress and increase the amount of Russian exports."

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